

## TRENTON GIVES ONLY \$300; BILLY SUNDAY SAYS 'PUNK'

Starts Six Weeks' Campaign in New Jersey Capital in Usual Whirlwind Fashion.

ADVOCATE OF PREPAREDNESS

At Close of Opening Service Calls for Chautauqua Salute to 'God. Mimics Society Woman Describing Himself and Makes Big Hit.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

TRENTON, N. J., January 2.—Billy Sunday bounded from the carpet of his platform to the top of his pulpit. His flat shot into the air. One leg stood out at an angle like a ballet dancer's.

"Stand up for God, you Trenton people!" he cried in his hoarse, grating voice.

Every man and woman in the crude, raw tubercule rose to their feet. Their eyes were fastened on the lithe, dramatic, little figure, tense there beneath the flaming hair light.

"Let's give God a Chautauqua salute," Sunday yelled.

He whipped his handkerchief from his pocket. Handkerchiefs flashed in the air. He viewed all over the audience, white as dogwood blossom against a black forest.

"Come on, Rhody, give 'em the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic!'" shouted the now radiant Sunday.

It was the finish to a typical Billy Sunday campaign opening.

His angelic began six weeks' work in Trenton this morning. He preached three times.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE HEAR HIM DURING DAY

The morning service found the tabernacle half-filled. In the afternoon there were few seats unoccupied. Probably 10,000 persons heard him preach. There was another big meeting to-night.

Sunday preached on "God's Grenade" this afternoon. Abreast of the times he injected the doctrine of preparedness.

"Am I for preparedness? Huh! 'You bet your sweet life' I believe in the biggest gun and the biggest battleship and the biggest torpedo that can spit 250 pounds of gun cotton and turn a battleship into a bunch of junk. Yes, I believe in preparedness with a big P, and I'm not a Democrat either," he yelled.

But the biggest hit was when he pointed to one of the vivid American flags draped from a pine post, and cried: "In these days either be American or sell to Europe. One of the two."

Before Sunday began his sermon he said: "A man said to me this morning: 'What about the collection?' Buck! Community this size should give more than \$300. Philadelphia gave \$5,000. Community this size should give \$2,000 or \$3,000. It is for current expenses, to pay the debts, not for me. I suppose you understand that. But I suppose you don't care. But at the rate you started this morning they won't pay debts before Christmas. Most liberal community ever been in for its size was Paterson. It was always good for \$1,000 a day."

THEN STARTS OUT AT USUAL WHIRLWIND PACE

And then he started out at his usual whirlwind pace.

"In these days, God must have his soldiers who will stand pat and four-square for Him and for truth. He wants men. God hates the mutt, the mollycoddle and the four-flusher. Lots of people spew well, they have the wind, but they lack the punch."

"In these days, when Hell is arrayed against Heaven, God must have men. And every man will have to prove he's either a patriot or a traitor. You've got to be God's grenadier or a mutt."

"I'm often asked why I don't preach against the Catholics. I always reply: 'I find too much dirt, dirt, dirt and bottles in our own Protestant back yards. It keeps me busy with a muck rake. I haven't time to find fault with my neighbor across the street.'"

"There are just as many good Christians among the Catholics as among the Protestants and just as many hypocrites, too."

Speaking on the worth of the "unrelenting binding oath," he told his familiar story of Herod and Salome.

"King Herod was having a blowout in the palace, and the king was sozzled," he cried. "They had a band that would sink a battleship. Then in stified little daughter of Herodias. She danced and wriggled and stuck one foot up to a quarter to twelve. I can hear old Herod chuckling. 'Sis, you're a peach. You got me!'"

MOTHER TOLD HER TO ASK FOR HEAD OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

"He told her she could have anything she wanted. She went to her mother and said, 'Ma, Herod says I can have what I want—what shall I take?' And that old hag of a mother hated John the Baptist. He had dared to reproach her for her sin. So she said, 'Take the head of John the Baptist on a platter.'"

"That dancing girl asked Herod for John the Baptist's head. He had to give it, because he had made the unrelenting, binding oath. It's just the same with one of our soldiers," Sunday raved on. "When he goes on the firing line to become bullet meat for \$15 a month, he does it because of his oath."

"Down here the battering rams of vice pound at the doors of your homes. Down here the devil has forced the issue. You've got to fight him. You've got to fight. God's army is not made up of conscripts. It's made up of volunteers. Be a grenadier for God."

He stuck his hands on his hips, walked mincefully over the carpet, and mimicked a society woman describing the evangelist himself.

"What did you think of the preacher?" he falsettoed. "Oh, now he's too erratic. Now he's Mount Vesuvius, belching lava. And now he's scattering daffodils and California poppies."

Sunday suddenly lowered his voice into its natural, raucous tone.

"Yes, I'm all things to all men. Because that way, maybe, I can win one for Christ. I may not stick to my text, but I'll stick to my lunch, kid."

He ran to the edge of the platform and leaned over:

"Stick to your bunch," he hissed. "Take it the right bunch. If you don't, at the judgment day, God will say: 'You go to h—l. We fought at Trenton. Where were you?'"

## Submarine Victims Number 50,000

Claim Made in Behalf of Tonic Vessels Operating in the Mediterranean.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

VIENNA, December 14.—Bulgarian and German submarines sank in the Mediterranean two British troopships, twenty-five transports and sixty-seven merchantmen, with a total tonnage of about 225,000, in the last two weeks of October and the month of November, according to claims made in authoritative quarters here.

The loss of life is said to have been very heavy in the case of the troopships, and the estimate is made that it amounts to at least 50,000 men.

The largest of the vessels, which it is asserted has been sunk, was the Cunard liner Transylvania, of 14,000 tons, loaded with troops and war materials. The list includes also one Japanese steamer, Yasukuni, of more than 5,000 tons. Thirty-eight of the vessels sent to the bottom were of British register, thirteen French, ten Italian, two Russian, two Greek, one Norwegian and one Japanese.

The tonnage of the troopships and transports was about 25,000, and that of the merchantships about 27,500.

Many of the vessels reported lost have not been included in the daily reports sent out by the various admiralties of steamers torpedoed. Private advice is received from the Transylvanian late in November that the Transylvanian, chartered by the British government for transport purposes, had been sunk off the island of Crete, in the Mediterranean, but a denial was issued by the owners.

The Japanese ship Yasaka Maru was torpedoed on December 13. It was stated that she was the first vessel of Japanese registry to be sunk by an underwater boat, but the list obtained in Vienna indicates that another was lost some time previously.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION COURT

A resolution urging the immediate establishment of an international arbitration court composed of representatives of all the Pan-American republics will be offered this week before the American Institute of International Law.

Its sponsor is Dr. Alberto Diez de Medina, head of the Bolivian International Law Society.

Dr. Medina's resolution is looked upon as preliminary to official action on the part of the Bolivian government in initiating with Argentina a league of neutral nations.

Through the American Institute of International Law is an academic body, composed of legal experts of two continents, it has a quasi-official standing.

Most of its members, and there are five from each of the twenty-two republics, hold or have held high state positions. The governments of the various Latin American countries look to it for recommendations.

Dr. Medina is one of the highest administrative officials in Bolivia.

In his resolution, he asks that an international arbitration court be formed as soon as possible for the maintenance and preservation of peace in North and South America. This court, he proposes, should have jurisdiction over all questions of dispute between the countries, and to settle international questions of mutual interest.

He advocates that questions affecting neutrality, violations of rights by belligerents, arbitration disputes and revolutionary uprisings be settled by the various republics, acting together through their representatives sitting together in such a court.

HE URGES ADOPTION OF "ROOT DOCTRINE"

He urges the institute also to recommend the adoption of the "Root doctrine," as Dr. Medina has especially labeled it.

This doctrine provides for the integrity of all the smaller South and Central American republics, and the continued respect for all their liberties and their independence, on the part of the larger republics.

"The first step in drawing the republics together," said Dr. Medina, "is evening in discussing his resolution, 'Is the establishment of an arbitration court. In this, all the nations should be fully represented. This court's decisions on matters of international dispute should be final. Its decrees should be enforced, just as the decrees of any other court should be enforced. To do this, an international police force will be required eventually."

"There will necessarily be much discussion and delay before the various nations will agree just back to form of this police force should be, and how strong it shall be. But it is obvious that we must have some such organization, for otherwise the decisions of the court will be valueless."

"The nations should also league themselves together that they will be able to insist upon respect for their rights as neutral nations in event of attack from outside powers. Then it will take time to come to thorough understanding on this point, all decisions on questions of affecting neutrality and the general peace of the combined armies and navies of all the republics."

POINTS TO REASONS FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Mr. Collins pointed out some of the trouble which, he said, is the root of the social unrest of to-day. Among the causes he mentioned were long working hours, unhealthy living conditions, low wages and unemployment.

He argued for shorter hours, better wages, assistance in wiping out tuberculosis from among the working classes, and better labor laws.

He was at one time a member of the Illinois Industrial Commission, and told of some of his experiences while serving on that body. He said that better labor laws were made at the suggestion of the representatives of capital than were suggested by the representatives of labor.

In closing, he stated that socialism could not solve the problem of social unrest; but that if it was to be solved, it must be upon a basis of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

DENIAL BY SOCIALISTS

Say Collins Did Not Come Here to Debate With Eugene Debs.

The Richmond Socialist Party held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which a letter of protest was drawn up and sent to the local council of Knights of Columbus in regard to certain statements which have been made in connection with the visit of Peter Collins to Richmond. Local Socialists did not attend Mr. Collins's lecture.

Objection is made, however, to an advance notice in which Mr. Collins is described as "the man who came to Richmond two years ago to meet Eugene Debs in public debate on socialism, and who, according to officers of the Knights of Columbus, did not meet him because Debs was afraid to defend socialism on the platform with Collins."

The Socialists positively deny that Collins came to Richmond to debate with Debs, or that Debs was afraid to defend socialism on the platform with Collins. It is asserted that the Socialists have made a "hopeless attempt to get Mr. Collins to make a representative of socialism in debate here."

## PAN-AMERICANISM THEME FOR WASHINGTON PLUITS

Visiting Members to Scientific Congress Attend Service at St. Patrick's Church.

SERMON BY FATHER CURRIER

Resolution Urging Immediate Establishment of International Arbitration Court Will Be Offered by Head of Bolivian Law Society.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Visiting members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, with their wives and daughters, and the Latin-American diplomatic corps, listened to a sermon on the "Unity of Thought and Interests in Pan-America" to-day at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Charles Warren Currier, former bishop of Matanzas, Cuba.

Rev. James Smythe celebrated a special Pan-American mass with Mr. Russell and Fathers McGuigan, McNamara and Egan.

Father Currier, who delivered his sermon in both Spanish and English, characterized war "at its best as the worst of evils." He expressed his approval of a policy of preparedness, however, saying, "I know that there are cases in which war is morally unavoidable, and that the necessity of preparing for war in time of peace may be regarded as axiomatic."

Dr. Charles B. Wood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, which Secretary Lansing attends, made reference in his sermon at the same hour to Pan-Americanism, speaking of the growing spirit of fraternity as evidenced by the sessions here of the congress.

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CHARLES C. GLOVER.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 2.—Charles C. Glover died yesterday at his home here. He was a carpenter. A son, Harry C. Glover, survives him.

## FARMERS WILL SUFFER FOR LACK OF FERTILIZERS

Gloomy View of Prospects Presented in Statement Issued by Secretary Houston.

POTASH SUPPLY EXHAUSTED

Relief Measures Undertaken by Department Since European War Will Help, but Offer Slim Possibilities for Furnishing Materials Needed.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—A gloomy view of prospects for fertilizing next year's crops is presented in a statement issued to-day by Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture.

Relief measures undertaken by the department since the European war have helped the American phosphate industry and cut off potash imports from Germany will help, the statement says, but they offer slim possibilities that the American farmer will get a small part of the fertilizing materials necessary for his needs. Nitrogenous fertilizers alone will be available in the quantities needed.

The secretary takes up first the potash supply, long since exhausted in the United States by the German embargo on shipments. Investigation, however, has shown four sources of supply in this country, but none immediately available. These are the kelp of the Pacific Coast, alkali deposits in Utah, feldspathic rocks in the East and the mud of Seares Lake, California.

Manufacture from feldspar has been found to be feasible, but the cost is high. Development of the alkali lake deposits presents technical difficulties, and title to the property is involved. Manufacturers are experimenting now, but the output of these concerns is small. Kelp is offered as the best material.

Large concerns have begun manufacture from kelp, and government experts will be sent to the Pacific Coast to aid in the experimental work.

FOR A LONG TIME

Production will be slow for a long time, the secretary points out, and demand for potash in other industries is so great that none manufactured in the United States will be available soon for agricultural purposes. His statement says:

"The prices offered under existing conditions by the manufacturers of articles which cause practically the entire output of these concerns to be diverted from the fertilizer industry. It would require ninety or more plants, costing approximately \$50,000,000, and having an operating capital of \$25,000,000, to produce the quantity needed for agriculture. This would involve the assumption that commercial phases of the problem were satisfactorily solved. The department is considering all phases of the situation."

The crippled state of the phosphate industry is attributed to the high price of sulphuric acid, much of which is being used now in the manufacture of war munitions. The price has jumped from \$5 to \$25 a ton. Demand for the acid is so heavy that abandoned plants are being refitted for its manufacture. The Bureau of Soils meanwhile is experimenting with the manufacture of phosphoric acid as a substitute for sulphuric.

Nitrate prices have advanced since the war began, but there is an abundant supply of nitrogenous fertilizing material, and the department is endeavoring to find methods to cheapen the cost of manufacture. The secretary concludes with a warning to farmers to conserve their supplies of fertilizers on the farm. He urges crop rotation, proper use of fertilizers and also use of lime to increase productivity of the soil.

Perrell-Sutherland.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] SUDBURY, VA., January 2.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Sutherland in Halifax County, was the scene of a beautiful marriage on Thursday, when their daughter, Irene, became the bride of James A. Perrell, of Leesville, Va.

Before the marriage Lewis Sutherland rendered several beautiful selections on the violin, accompanied by Paige Williams on the piano. The bride party entered to the strains of "Lobengrin's Wedding March," played by Miss Lula Sutherland.

During the ceremony Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Williams played "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms." An aisle through which the bride party passed was formed by ropes of running cedar and fern carried from the parlor door to the altar by Misses Elizabeth Conrad and Grace Jeffreys, of Winston-Salem, N. C. Rev. R. W. Grant, the bride's pastor, performed the ceremony in an impressive manner.

The groom was attended by his best man, E. B. Wimshish, of Pages. The bride's sister, Miss Carrie Sutherland, was maid of honor. The bride entered with her brother, J. T. Sutherland, who gave her away.

## THREE DIE IN FIRE WHICH BURNS APARTMENT HOUSE

Woman and Two Children Missing and Are Supposed to Have Perished.

TWENTY OTHERS ARE INJURED

Young Married Couple So Severely Burned That Physicians Hold Out Little Hope for Their Recovery. Blaze Starts in Waste Paper Bin.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—A woman and two children are missing, and two other persons are expected to die, following a fire which destroyed the Bellevue Apartments here early to-night and resulted in injuries to twenty persons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ostrum, and two children of Mrs. Nellie Buchard are missing since the fire, and are believed to have been burned to death. Wilson Gray and his wife, each thirty years old, were caught in their apartments on the fourth floor and were so badly burned that physicians hold out but slight hope for their recovery. They had been married less than a year. Others seriously hurt are:

Louis Davis, internal injuries; Nellie B. Huzard, injured internally; Al Dermody, a policeman, injured internally; Mrs. Nellie Buchard, seriously burned and internally injured.

Davis was hurt in a vala attempt to locate Mrs. Ostrum, his mother-in-law. He had already carried his wife from their apartments on the fourth floor to the street safely, and rushed back up a ladder to look for the older woman. As he reached the third floor, Mrs. Huzard plunged out of her window squarely into the would-be rescuer, both fell to the street, and were picked up unconscious.

Policeman Dermody fell from a ladder to the street, and was injured. As he was carrying her from the fourth floor, several were hurt jumping from windows.

The apartment house was an L-shaped, five-story brick building, and contained twenty-eight apartments. At the time of the fire about 200 persons were in the building. The blaze started in a waste-paper bin in the basement. The financial loss was estimated at about \$100,000.

Slow Production

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## Protest Against Arrest of Consuls

Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria Make Joint Representations to Greece.

PARIS, January 2.—The representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have made collective representations to the Greek government relative to the arrest of their consuls at Saloniki by the allies, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens. They were informed by Premier Skouliadis that he had already protested to the British and French governments.

GREEK GOVERNMENT NOT EVEN ADVISED

LONDON, January 2.—A dispatch from Athens to Reuters says the Turkish battleship Patrie has sailed from Saloniki, having on board the German, Turkish, Austrian and Bulgarian consuls at Saloniki, who were arrested last week on the order of General Sarrazin, the French commander.

The protest made by Greece to the entente powers against the arrest of the consuls dwells upon the fact that even the Greek government was not advised in advance of the decision to take such a drastic step.

AUSTRIA SHOWS DESIRE TO STAY ON GOOD TERMS

Vienna Government for Its Action in Ancona Case.

BERLIN (via London), January 2.—The Hamburger Nachrichten expresses surprise at the tone of Austria's latest note to the United States, in view of the tenor of the preceding communication. It says that although Vienna maintains the standpoint that the sinking of the Ancona was justified, it nevertheless offers indemnities for American sufferers, which means that Austria-Hungary could not give more convincing proof of its wholehearted desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States.

The Frankfurter Zeitung believes Washington will have to acknowledge that Vienna has done everything plausible to settle the Ancona question.

"Only commercial greed and deliberate purpose can bring about a breach now," it says, "and the existence of such sentiments in America cannot be assumed."

"If Mr. Wilson is wise, he will not push his dogmaticism to the extreme limit, but will content himself with the fact that the political situation has presented to him an easy victory, with which he perhaps will be able to impress Americans."

"If the matter is now settled," Frankfurter Zeitung continues, "it will not be due to President Wilson's manner of handling it, but rather to the conciliatory policy of the central powers toward neutrals."

The Cologne Zeitung says: "The Austrian note is once more couched in the lofty tone which contrasts to such advantage with the diplomatic papers of the present government of the United States."

"The conciliatory attitude of Austria," the Volks Zeitung says, "probably will make it very easy for President Wilson to escape from the blind alley into which he ran by mistake."

DENIED SIGHT OF CHILDREN; FATHER SHOTS HIMSELF

DANVILLE, VA., January 2.—Because his wife, who is suing him